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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HISTORY.

The District of Columbia was originally inhabited by a tribe of Indians called the *Manahoacs*; who, according to Smith,* were at constant enmity with the *Powhatans* of Virginia. Their history is but imperfectly known. War, the small-pox, and the introduction of spirituous liquors, thinned the population rapidly. In 1669 a census was taken; and it was found that in 62 years one third of their former numbers was wanting. They are said to have migrated westwardly, and to have become blended with the *Tuscaroras*. This District was ceded by Virginia and Maryland in 1791, and became the permanent seat of the general government in 1800. At the time of its cession, the principal proprietors on the eastern side of the Potomac were D. Carroll, N. Young, and D. Burns; who cultivated corn, tobacco, and wheat, where the city now stands. The selection of this site enriched those proprietors, particularly the former; who, however, from a mistaken policy, has withered the growth of that section of the city in which the most of his property lies. The heir of the latter, Mr. Van Ness, pursued a different system, and by disposing of his ground on moderate terms, has contributed to the rapid improvement of his section of the metropolis, and to the consequent increase of value in property.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This District is 10 miles square, and includes within its limits the city of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown: its diagonal lines are north and south, east and west. The southern angle is at Fort Columbus, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, on the left bank of the Potomac. From this the lines run at an angle of 45° to the distance of 10 miles.

The District is composed of portions of Virginia and Maryland, on the east and west side of the Potomac, a grand and beautiful river, which rises in the Allegany Mountain, and after a meandering course of near 400 miles, empties itself into the Chesapeake Bay. The Potomac is navigable to vessels of considerable burden as high as Georgetown; and by means of locks which have been erected at the Great and Little Falls, a navigation is afforded to boats of no inferior magnitude, for 100 miles nearer its source.

* Capt. Smith's History of Virginia—a very rare and valuable work.

There are several fisheries on the Potomac very productive and valuable, not only to the proprietors, but to the inhabitants, who are thus easily and cheaply furnished with the means of subsistence during the remainder of the year. Shad are sold at the different landings for 3 dollars per hundred, and herrings at 50 cents per thousand. The following is a list of the principal fish caught at these fisheries: viz. shad, herrings, sturgeon, rock, gar, carp, pike, six varieties of the perch, mullets, and cat fish.

The soil is various: on the banks of the Eastern Branch and Potomac there is a deep and rich alluvian, which contains "fragments of primitive mountains, pyrites, gravel and sand, shells, and the remains of vegetable substances." Mr. Goden says that Rock Creek, which divides Georgetown from the city, separates the primitive from the alluvial soil.

Though the soil in parts of the District is sterile, it is capable of being highly improved by the application of plaster or any other species of compost, and might, from its convenience to an excellent market, be made, by enterprising and industrious agriculturalists, eminently productive and fertile. Its natural productions are such as are common to the adjacent states. There is, convenient to it, an extensive quarry of freestone on the Acquia creek, and another of beautiful marble on the Seneca, which has recently been discovered.

CLIMATE, &c.

The climate of the District is liable to frequent and sudden changes—in summer excessively hot, and in winter very cold; but it does not appear to be more pregnant with diseases than other portions of the United States. The healthy appearance and longevity of the inhabitants indicate its salubrity; and, indeed, when we consider the flowing nature of its surface, the free admission of pure and wholesome air, and the excellence of its water, in which it stands unrivalled in the United States, we cannot but believe it must be healthy. Mr. Blodget estimated the annual deaths in Washington at 1 of 48 to 50, in New-York 1 of 44 to 50, Baltimore 1 of 43 to 49, and at Charleston 1 of 35 to 40; which establishes the superior healthiness of Washington to those cities. In European cities the annual deaths are as 1 to 28, making a vast difference in favour of Washington.

POPULATION.

The population of the District of Columbia, at the last census, (1810) amounted to 24,023—now, in all probability, 30,000. The city contained 8,208, Georgetown 4,948, and Alexandria 7,227. Washington county 2,315, and Alexandria county 1,325 inhabitants.

COMMERCE.

Its commercial importance has perhaps never been duly appreciated. From its central situation, surrounded by a rich, fertile, and flourishing country, commanding the most extensive internal resources, it must soon become one of the richest commercial territories in the U. States. In 1813 it exported, in domestic productions and manufactures, to the amount of 1,387,000 dollars; thus surpassing in exports alone both Connecticut and Vermont: and in 1803 it paid in duties on imports 143,000 dollars. Its rising prosperity is marked and perceptible; and though it has been opposed by all the violence of prejudice, and all the obstacles of conflicting interests, it has risen with great rapidity, and promises to be of vast political and commercial importance to the United States. Its natural advantages are calculated to promote that object. Situated on the great post road from the northern to the southern extremities of the United States, and almost equidistant from the Atlantic on the one side and the Ohio on the other, which yields it every facility of navigation, and opens to it all the trade of the west, it is impossible that it can avoid becoming the most wealthy and eligible territory in the Union.

MANUFACTURES.

Its manufactures are in a flourishing condition, and are daily increasing in variety and capital.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

By the constitution of the United States, the national legislature have the power to exercise exclusive legislation over this territory, and to enact such laws, in relation to it, as may be deemed necessary and proper. Whether government could assume this right, consistently with the nature and principles of our political institutions, and thus exclude a large population from the privileges of freemen, we shall not now pause to examine. It is, however, certain, we are for many years destined to be deprived of the right of suffrage; a privilege so much and so highly prized by our countrymen.

The laws of Virginia and Maryland, prior to the year 1800, are still in force in the District, excepting such as have been repealed or modified by the national legislature, who have exclusive

jurisdiction over it. Congress have, however, lately passed a law authorizing the judges of the circuit court, in conjunction with the attorney general of the United States, to form a code of laws for its government, which, we trust, will obviate all those difficulties hitherto experienced from the various and conflicting statutes of the adjacent States, and from the inconvenient organization of the District courts.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The City of Washington, which forms an important section of the District of Columbia, was selected by Gen. Washington, from whom it takes its name, as the metropolis of the United States; and no selection could have been more judicious or excellent. Its central situation; the romantic and picturesque beauty of its site; the salubrity of its climate; and the excellence of its water; all combine to render it the most desirable spot in the United States. It comprises a square of 4 miles in extent, and is watered by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, which add to its natural beauty, and will contribute to the facility and prosperity of its commerce. There are on each side of those rivers, and, indeed, in almost every possible direction, the most beautiful elevations, calculated for the residence of private gentlemen, or those who may wish to retire from the turmoil and bustle of the town. These heights command extensive and variegated prospects of the District; of the surrounding country, and of the meanderings of the Potomac, as far as the eye can reach; while their convenience to the neighbouring towns of the District, enable them to afford every advantage and pleasure that can result from a union of town and country. The city is divided into squares by streets running north and south, east and west; but, to destroy the sameness and insipidity which this plan would produce, there are diagonal streets, or avenues, leading from one public place to another, which tend to diversify and variegate prospects naturally elegant. The avenues are called after the different States which constituted the Union at the time the city was laid out, and are from 130 to 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted on each side with trees. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide, and are named numerically when they run from north to south, and alphabetically when from east to west. The Eastern Branch, or Anacostia river, affords, from the depth of its channels, and its security from storms, one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the United States, and will unquestionably become, from the convenience which the canal,

now nearly completed, will afford, the most commercial portion of the metropolis.

The capitol is a large and massy edifice, of freestone, built according to the Corinthian order, and situated on a beautiful elevation of ground, equidistant from the Eastern Branch and president's house. But two wings of this elegant edifice have yet been completed, and those were unfortunately very much injured by the rude hand of our late Gothic foe. They are, however, in a fair way to be speedily repaired and restored to more than their pristine beauty and elegance; which will be augmented when the capitol square, lately authorized to be graduated, shall have been laid off into walks, planted with trees, and decorated with taste. The wall around the square is nearly completed: the coping of stone is now on one third of it, and a portion of the iron railing will go on this season. A delightful avenue leads from the capitol to the president's house, another elegant edifice, built also of freestone, according to the Ionic proportions. This, like its companion, the capitol, has been partially destroyed by the incendiary hand of our late enemy. The barbarous and absurd policy of waging a savage and destructive warfare against the productions of art, cannot be sufficiently reprobated. We had hoped that, at this period of the world, when the refinements of civilization had introduced a liberality of sentiment and a generosity of feeling into modern war, such acts of Vandalism would have been avoided. We had hoped that a nation that so frequently boasted of her refinement, and of the encouragements and protection she has afforded to the productions of human ingenuity, would have been the last to have cast the fire-brand amid the monuments of those arts she affects to be so solicitous to protect and defend.

The next object in the city to which the attention is attracted, is the navy yard. This establishment is at present resuscitating from the smouldering ruins of war, and will, from the attention government seems disposed to pay it, soon surpass the flourishing condition which it had once attained. They have now nearly completed the frame of a line of battle ship, and promise to be speedily able to build vessels of any magnitude less than a 74. There is, perhaps, no situation in the United States better calculated than this for a national establishment of this kind. The facility with which materials and munitions of war can be procured, the depth and excellence of the harbour, and its security from destruction by storms and enemies, particularly when the Chesapeake, which is now in contemplation, shall be properly and effectually defended, contribute to render it an essential object of

governmental attention. In this yard, near its entrance, the officers of the navy have erected a monument to the memory of Wadsworth, Israel, &c. those gallant young men who voluntarily sacrificed themselves on the altar of freedom, rather than become the slaves of despotic barbarians. This monument, which is of marble, was executed in Italy, by eminent artists. It has not yet, however, received its last polish, and still remains for the hand of the master. It is a small column of the Doric order, with emblematical embellishments, and crowned with an eagle in the act of flying. This pillar rests on a base, sculptured in basso relievo, representing Tripoli, its fortresses, the Mediterranean, and our fleet in the fore ground, and on each corner stands an appropriate figure, elegantly executed. The one represents Columbia directing the attention of her children to History, who is recording the daring and intrepid action of the American heroes; the third represents Fame, with a wreath of laurel in one hand, and a pen in the other; and the fourth represents Mercury, or the god of commerce, with his cornucopia and caduceus. These are the principal monuments of art which Washington contains. We must not, however, neglect to mention, among other curiosities of the metropolis, a curiosity of literature which it possesses. The national library, formerly the library of Mr. Jefferson, is an object calculated to attract the attention and to gratify the curiosity of the enlightened traveller. It contains almost all the rare and valuable works in literature and science; and though much has been objected to it by *ignorant men*, it is not perhaps surpassed in literary value, selection, and arrangement, by any institution of the same character and extent in Europe. This library was purchased of Mr. Jefferson, for a sum trifling in comparison with the real value of the collection, to supply the loss of the former library of government, destroyed by the British. While the liberality of Congress was so munificently extended to themselves, it ought not to have escaped them that an institution like this, so beneficial in its moral and intellectual tendencies, was entitled to their most serious attention. It became them, in a peculiar manner, as a body of enlightened men, to foster and encourage, by every possible means, an establishment calculated to reflect so much honour on the country; and instead of the petty appropriation now made, at least five thousand dollars should have been annually bestowed, in order to increase the establishment, and render it worthy of a free and enlightened nation.

It rests with us now to make a few remarks on the prospects of future greatness, prosperity, and

permanence held out to this city. It has been said that much good often originates from much apparent evil; and the truth of this aphorism is exemplified by the late calamity which the city experienced from the invasion of the late enemy. Great prejudices had existed in the legislative branch of the government against this place, and many powerful efforts had been made to remove the seat of government without success. The shock it received by its recent destruction had a tendency to further the object of its enemies. An attempt was therefore made, with every prospect of success; but that attempt also failed, and now there scarcely remains a single doubt of its stability, or of the disposition of congress to abandon every effort that may lead to the removal of the seat of government. The invasion and destruction of the city, though an event in itself to be deplored, has yet been productive of much benefit, by begetting a confidence in the permanency of the seat of government, and producing a disposition, on the part of congress, to afford it every assistance and encouragement within their power. It is not necessary to look far forward to see this the most flourishing city in the United States. From the rapidity with which it has recently increased, in the value of its property, the number and respectability of its population, and extension of its internal commerce, we cannot avoid beholding the brilliant destiny to which it is hastening; and in its progress to that elevation to which it is certain at no distant period to attain, it has our warmest and most cordial wishes.



HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY OF THE VEIL.

*Translated for the National Register, from "Voyage
Literaire de la-Grece," par M. Guy.*

The use of the veil is very ancient since it was found established in times the most remote; the veil, this symbol of modesty, removes from the too curious eye certain defects, but renders beauty at the same time more touching; it seems to announce modesty, and conceals the innocent blush of youthful timidity. The veil was always the ornament of beauty and grace. A young beauty who veils her visage is the more eagerly sought after, says a Greek poet, and excites in her lovers the most ardent desires in retiring from their view. The Romans were not less severe than the Greeks in enforcing the obligation imposed upon women not to appear publicly unveiled—Sulpicius Gallus divorced his wife because she had ventured to go out without her veil. This veil covered, as it now does, the head and a part of the body—it was consequently very long, and it was on that

account, that the Greeks named it *Macrama*, from the Arabic word *Mahrama*, which signifies a handkerchief and a veil. The veil in the east appears almost as ancient as the world itself—Abimelech said to Sarah, the wife of Abraham, "here are a thousand pieces of silver, with which you may purchase a veil suitable to a woman of your rank, and to apprise strangers that you are married.—Plato says that there were two provinces in Persia, of which one was called the Zone, and the other the veil of the queen, because the revenues they yielded were applied to the purchase of zones and veils. When Rebecca was going to marry Isaac, she covered herself with her veil from respect as soon as she saw him. Thamar upon the highway, where she stopped Judah her father-in-law, veiled her whole visage. It was about the middle of the third century, that young women in the east making vows of virginity began to take the veil, which, among the ancients was that of a priestess, and which has remained ever since with our religious. The origin of the veil is ascribed by the Greeks to modesty and shame, which are equally timid.* Pausanias says that at 30 stadea from Sparta, there is a statue of shame which had been placed there by Icarius for the following reason:—Icarius having married his daughter to Ulysses, wished to engage his son-in-law to fix his residence at Sparta, but to no effect. Disappointed in this hope, he directed his efforts to his daughter, conjuring her not to abandon him. At the moment when he saw her depart for Ithaca, he redoubled his entreaties and began to follow her car—Ulysses fatigued by his importunities, said to his wife that she might choose between her father and her husband, and that he left it entirely to her to go with him to Ithaca, or to return with her father to Sparta. It is said that the beautiful Penelope then blushed and answered only by putting a veil over her face; Icarius understood what she wished to say, and let her proceed with her husband; but touched with the embarrassment in which he had seen his daughter, he consecrated a statue to shame in the very spot in which Penelope had covered her head with a veil, which in imitation of her, every woman continued afterwards to wear." Conformably to this tradition, Homer represents Penelope followed by two women, and her face covered with a magnificent veil. While Amania, daughter of the shepherd Sanbad, was drawing water from the well of Adail, a caravan coming from the desert halted there to water their camels—Amania seeing them approach, covered herself with her veil; one of the servants of Nouraddin, the richest merchant

* Pausanias—B. 1.

† Odys, 117.

of the caravan, excited by a brutal curiosity, attempted to seize her; the young woman, irritated at this affront, struck him with a staff which she used in carrying her pail.—The insolent servant was about to avenge himself by new violence, when his master appeared, and suspended by his presence, the brutality of his servant. Amana in defending herself, had dropt her veil—Nouraddin was smitten with her beauty, and requested Amana of her parents, after chastising with his own hands the scoundrel who had attempted to injure her. A Greek woman, before she goes out, ties up her hair and adjusts her veil—in this manner Claudien paints Venus quitting her toilet.* Hermione, daughter of Helen, finding that her mother had been carried off by the wicked son of Priam, plucked out her hair with grief and tore into pieces the veil, interwoven with gold, that covered her head. The veil of Grecian ladies is of muslin, interwoven with gold to the extremities; that of servants and common women, is plain and without gold. It is always white, such as Homer and the ancient monuments represents the veils of Helen and Hermione. Anciently the veil was an ornament of the divinities. The graces were veiled; witness the figures which Bupatres Apelles and Pythagoras of Samos have left. If the veil is in the hands of the graces, the ornament of innocence and beauty, it is also in the hands of modesty used to conceal shame and grief. The picture of the fete in which the lovely Roxana triumphs over Alexander, is not more touching than the festivity at which Alexander desired the Persian women and captives in his suit to approach and sing for him; he remarked one among them more beautiful and melancholy than the rest, who repulsed those who wished her to approach. Her modesty added a new charm to her beauty; she remained with her eyes modestly cast down, and covered her face as much as she could, *with her veil*. The king interrogated her, and having learned that she was a princess of the royal blood, he restored her fortune and her liberty. Euripides often mentions the Grecian veil, and accurately distinguishes the veil of the captives, which is now much longer than the others, in order that the young female slaves whom they wish to sell, may be recognized by this mark. They anciently shaved the head of female captives to distinguish them. At Lacedemonia, the married women only wore veils, because says Charilaus, the young women ought to shew themselves to obtain a husband, but the married women ought to be covered to preserve theirs. The modern Greeks wore round their neck a kind of scarf which is used as a veil to cover the head when they wished to se-

cure it from the wind and rain. The Macedonians also wore this scarf, or *veil**—The women have the same scarf, but much finer than that of the men, which, in bad weather, they put under the veil.

G.

* The classical reader will recollect the celebrated picture executed by Timanthes, who, after exhausting all his powers in delineating the grief of the attendants at the immolation of Iphigenia, threw a scarf or veil over the countenance of Agamemnon, thus leaving the deep agony and inexpressible grief of the father to be conceived by the spectator.

For the National Register.

The following curious fable is taken from St. Pierre's *Harmonies of Nature*, and is said to be current in Africa. It is a fabulous reason why fire attracts flies, and is, I think, about as correct as most of the causes philosophy has pretended to discover:

"There is in Africa a shining fly, which, during night, is as bright as a star, and is run after, from love, by all other flies. To get quit of them, she promises to return their love, provided they will bring her fire; and this is the reason, according to African tradition, why flies rush to the fire as soon as they see it kindled."

W—

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Consular Office of Spain,

Boston, Nov. 1, 1816.

His Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary near the United States, considering the happy and good harmony subsisting between his Majesty and the United States, has directed me to make known to the merchants, and for the information of all whom it may concern, that his Excellency the Vice-Roy of the Kingdom of New Granada, under date of the 2d September last, informs him, that perfect tranquility being restored throughout the kingdom of Santa Fe: and the provinces thereto annexed having submitted to the obedience of the King, the blockade of those coasts has been raised, the causes which occasioned the measure having ceased to exist; and in consequence thereof he had opened all the provinces of that kingdom, and especially the port of Cartagena, to the intercourse and commerce of the powers in amity with his Majesty, under the regulations, and subject to the duties hereinafter mentioned.

1. Reciprocal commerce is established between said kingdom and friendly foreign colonies, in like manner as agreed upon with those of England in the General Junta of the Tribunals the 3d January, 1809.

2. The duties on this trade to be paid, as are manifest in the schedule adjoined.

3. Those on the exportation of metals to be paid in the same coin as those exported, and on produce, in any current money.

4. Metals shall not be exported that have not paid the duty imposed on the miners, of 20 per cent, nor silver bullion.

* Claudien.

5. Gold and silver, which on exportation from those countries have paid duties, will not be subject to further duty on the importation thereof in the Peninsula.

6. Foreigners that may incline to follow the trade, must indispensably avail themselves of Spanish consignees.

7. Natives, or persons domiciliated in those provinces, whose return cargoes exceed in value the exports which were made for the purchase of those cargoes, shall pay an export duty upon the excess in silver milled coin; and upon paying such duty shall receive a certificate which will entitle them to a return of that amount upon any subsequent exportation to the value of that excess.

8. Tariff of Duties.

	<i>Exports.</i>
Produce of the country,	13½ per ct.
Gold in bars,	7 do.
Gold in coin,	7 do.
Silver in coin,	14 do.

Imports.

Merchandise,	27 per cent.
Liquors,	32 do.
Provisions,	16 do.

In pursuance of the above order, and in conformity with the Royal Decrees regulating the commerce with the possessions of H. C. M. Certificates will be granted at this office for all vessels bound from this Consular District to those ports.

JOHN STOUGHTON.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The legislature of New-York commenced their session on the 5th inst. David Woods, Esq. was elected Speaker, and Aaron Clark was elected Clerk, by a resolution to that effect, no opposition being made.

The republican majority in the assembly is 56. The Governor communicated the following

SPEECH.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Assembly,*

I avail myself of the present occasion to express to the people, through their representatives, my acknowledgments for the renewed honor conferred on me, by committing once more to my charge the administration of their government.

The general state of peace in which mankind at length repose, is a subject of high felicitation. Europe, hitherto the theatre of perpetual and bloody contention, now presents a spectacle of nations at amity, rivaling each other only in quiet industry, commercial enterprize, and all the means of repairing the ravages caused by their long and cruel wars.

The southern part of our continent is the principal exception to universal peace. There we behold a vast population, inhabiting a boundless extent of fertile territory, struggling to dispel the clouds of superstition, and to shake off the chains of foreign despotism. An effort so noble challenges the best wishes of the philanthropist, and cannot fail to receive the sympathy of the citizens of the United States: And, if in the dispensations of Providence, it shall be decreed, that our southern brethren may terminate their political sufferings in the establishment of a great confederacy of republics, mutually cultivating the arts and sciences, conducting extensive and liberal commerce,

promoting agriculture, becoming respectable and happy at home and honoured abroad, and dispensing all the blessings of political and religious freedom, this western hemisphere will present a scene of delightful contemplation.

Within our own borders every thing is tranquil and happy; and although some of the productions of the earth have not been so abundant the past season as they usually are, a bountiful store, fully sufficient, with prudent foresight, to supply all the necessities and comforts of life, is still left us. This, and the general healthfulness of the season, call forth warm emotions of gratitude to the great Dispenser of every good.

The present meeting of the legislature being appointed by law for a special purpose, I shall submit to your consideration at this time such subjects only as are of pressing and indispensable importance.

In the month of September last, Daniel Northrop, of the county of Saratoga, was convicted of the crime of murder, and was sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of the present month.

The jurors who tried him have requested that his punishment may be commuted, but the chief justice, who presided at the trial, is so well persuaded of the mental derangement of the unfortunate convict, that he does not think him a fit subject for punishment of any kind. It is, however, considered dangerous to permit him to go at large, and therefore if a pardon be granted, a condition that he be confined in some lunatic hospital or asylum is respectfully recommended.

The progress of vice keeping pace with the rapid increase of population, it becomes impossible to accommodate, in the single edifice of New-York, all the convicts which are sent from the different parts of the state. So crowded indeed is that prison, that serious apprehensions are entertained of infection and other alarming consequences. For this reason many pardons are recommended by the judges of the supreme court, and the inspectors of the prison, on the plea of necessity, which perhaps would not have been advised on the ground of merit.

This necessity renders punishment more uncertain, and that uncertainty destroys the respect for, and operation of the laws; and the grand melioration of our criminal code, which substitutes deprivation of liberty and subjection to hard labour for sanguinary and capital punishments, will not have a fair experiment, or be truly tested, unless the mild sentences pronounced are endured. You will readily perceive the high importance of removing the present embarrassments to the full execution of criminal sentences. The communication from the inspectors of the institution, which I now present, suggests several remedies for the existing evil. Without expressing an opinion on the propriety of ultimately adopting those which are experimental, and will be more difficult and tedious of accomplishment, it is respectfully submitted to your wisdom to make provision at the present session, for employing a part at least of the state prisoners, either in building the new prison at Auburn, erecting fortifications, opening and repairing great roads, constructing canals, or in making other improvements.

It is greatly to be deplored, when capitalists had, from the purest motives of patriotism, and when the best interests of the country required it, adventured their property in them, that establish-

ments for domestic manufactures should have been suffered to be suspended or even to languish. An appeal to the general government has produced partial relief; but the utmost exertions of the state legislature will be required to yield such further encouragement as will place manufactures of domestic articles upon an equal footing with the importers of foreign merchandize.

GENTLEMEN,

When we compare the situation of the United States with that of other countries, we have great cause of self-gratulation. We find ourselves in the enjoyment of every rational right, civil and religious. Our government has proved itself capable of resisting the shock of most political changes which peace or war can produce. Its duration, then, may confidently be predicted, coeval with the intelligence and virtue of its inhabitants.

The present state of the world, and the general disposition of mankind, are propitious to the encouragement of learning, the advancement of the arts and the extension of religious information; the certain and only means of perpetuating our happy condition. As the guardians of the prosperity, liberty and morals of the state, we are therefore bound by our injunction of patriotism and wisdom, to endow to the utmost of our resources, schools and seminaries of learning, to patronize public improvements, and to cherish all institutions for the diffusion of religious knowledge and for the promotion of virtue and piety.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Nov. 5, 1816.

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The House of Representatives formed a quorum on Tuesday last, and made choice of BENJAMIN HAZARD, Esq. for Speaker, and THOMAS BURGESS, Esq. for Clerk.

His Excellency Governor JONES communicated to both branches of the Legislature, the following message:—

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and**Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

On this occasion we have, as at all times past, abundant reasons for thankfulness to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. Although the season has been singularly cold and dry, yet our agricultural labours have been so blessed and successful, that we may hope none will suffer for lack of bread, or the other necessary comforts of life. Our liveliest emotions of gratitude ought to be excited by the recollection of the general prevalence of health, and, while we receive the chastisements of heaven with submission, we should remember all the benefits and blessings which we are hourly receiving and enjoying. We are particularly to reflect upon the goodness of God, in exciting in the minds of the people a desire to extend the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and a zeal for the cause of truth and righteousness.

Amidst all our advantages, and notwithstanding our increased attention to the duties of morality and religion, we have to lament, that many of the causes of vice and infidelity, are still producing their baneful effects, and counteracting the efforts of the wise and virtuous, for the promotion of human happiness. Among these I would mention the use of ardent spirits, as an evil which increases, and which poisons the sources of domestic

happiness, and even threatens the public prosperity. I know not whether an evil of this kind can be removed, or mitigated by legislative regulations; but it is well worthy of your consideration, whether a system of laws might not be devised by which the progress of it might be checked. A deliberate consideration of this important subject might be productive of good, and an evil so long deplored might perhaps be alleviated.

A variety of causes has as yet prevented the revival of our once flourishing manufactures, and that branch of industry, together with navigation and all its dependent arts, are still languishing under many discouragements. Our country, however, happily remains at peace; and, learning wisdom from past mistakes and misfortunes, may we carefully avoid the causes of contention and hostility, and cultivate peace with all nations. In a state of peace, permanently established, industry will meet its rewards, virtue will be encouraged, and the diffusion of religious knowledge and of learning in general, will teach mankind, that their true interest, as well as their duty, consists in obeying the precepts and commands of the Gospel.

The remaining part of the account of this State against the United States, for monies expended in our defence during the late war, is made up, and, on the second of this month, was forwarded by me to the Secretary of the War Department, with a request that it might be speedily examined and settled. It is of importance that we should receive this balance without delay, that it may be applied to the exigencies of the State—the common resource of taxation being more burdensome than formerly, on account of the heavy taxes and imposts payable to the general government.

I herewith lay before you a letter received in July last, from the executive of New-Hampshire, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, disagreeing to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, reducing the time of service of the United States' Senators from six to four years.

The attention of the General Assembly will be considerably occupied with business of a private nature, and it would have been pleasing to learn, that the number of applications for the benefit of the insolvent Act, was diminishing; we may, however be permitted to hope, that notwithstanding the embarrassment and stagnation of trade, yet by a scrupulous examination of the merits of these applications, and steady industry, with economy on the part of the people, the number of petitions will not hereafter increase.

It is a subject of deep regret that notwithstanding the superior privileges and advantages of the people of this country over all others, not only in regard to the ease by which subsistence may be earned by honest industry, but also, in regard to the blessings of freedom and the light of religion and literature, there should be such frequent crimes, and a consequent necessity for the infliction of severe punishment.—As the important subject of an amendment of the Judiciary system has been long under your consideration, I would suggest that this may be a suitable opportunity for reconsidering the penal code. It may be questioned, whether under our ensuing laws, the reformation of the offender and practicability of compelling him to make amends by his labour, have been sufficiently considered. Your wisdom may

perhaps, devise a system, by which these objects may be secured, consistently with an adequate severity of punishment, and a proper regard to that rigid economy, which our situation makes necessary, and which long usage has rendered easy and habitual.

May the Supreme Ruler of the world, so guide and direct your deliberations, that they may promote the interests of your constituents, and support and advance the cause of virtue and religion.

WILLIAM JONES.

Providence, Oct. 23, 1816.

ON LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Copy of a letter to Mr. E. Baker, Principal of the Lancasterian School, Troy.

SIR—In behalf of a committee appointed by our fellow citizens, to inquire among other things into the propriety of establishing a school in this city, on the Lancasterian plan, I feel desirous to obtain from you, sir, answers to the following questions:

First—What will be the probable expense to supply a school of 500 scholars with slates, printed tables, cards, books, &c. to commence with, on your plan of tuition?

Second—What will be the probable expense for teaching such a school, including the principal's wages, prize and emulation tickets, &c.?

Third—Will children learn faster under your mode of teaching—and if so, in about what ratio compared with the manner in general use, as far as your observation has enabled you to decide?

Lastly—If it should be determined to establish a Lancasterian School in this place, would it be consistent with your engagements to organize the same? And, if not, could you recommend us one that would? And, when so organized, can we be supplied with a proper teacher?

I have been thus frank in proposing the inquiries of the committee to an entire stranger, not only because the education of the rising generation is of the greater importance, but because your character for benevolence induce us to hope for full and satisfactory answers.

Please to accept our most sincere respects, with the wish that your health may be preserved, and the field of your usefulness extended.

Schenectady, Sept. 30, 1816.

ELISHA TAYLOR, Chairman.

Mr. E. BAKER.

MR. BAKER'S ANSWER.

SIR—In answer to your queries respecting the Lancasterian system of instruction, I will give you as particular an account as the time permits.

First—As to the expenses of establishing a school for 500 children. The slates will cost about one shilling each; the other articles necessary in the school are as follows, with the prices affixed, viz.

500 slates,	62 50
A set of Lancasterian lessons	20 00
A set of New-York do	1 00
A set of psalms	1 50
Boards for lessons and other use, about 84	22 00
Spelling Books, divided into 4 parts, \$3 per doz.	21 00
28 Testaments, bound in 8 divisions, about	18 00

28 Books of other kinds, about Various small articles	42 00 25 00 —
	213 00

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Teacher's wages, say	1000 00
Emulation tickets and rewards, about	200 00
Fuel, writing books, about 250; slates to supply waste, ink and quills, slate pencils, spelling books, testaments, and other books to supply those worn out, and contingencies; I expect in this country these would not exceed 400 dollars per annum, but cannot be quite certain, say	400 00
	1,600 00

Second—As to the advantages of the system, I have had more than 3000 children under my care, and instructed them on the Lancasterian plan. From my observation, its advantages over the common method are not only economy—as 500 children may be taught at about 80 cents per quarter each; other advantages of this system are, that it is a highly interesting mode of instruction, and both teacher and scholars are generally pleased with it. The children acquire greater habits of activity, tractability, order, usefulness, and economy, than in any other system. They usually (especially those who before were wholly untaught) learn faster in the same time, and certainly acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge of the branches of a common education, than in the common method. I think I can safely assert, that a child 6 years old, or more, ignorant of the alphabet, will learn to read, write and cypher, in one half, or at most, two thirds of the time usually spent in learning those branches; and I am confident the knowledge acquired in a Lancasterian school will be more accurate and thorough than in the ordinary way. For children advanced in arithmetic beyond the rule of three, the superiority of the Lancasterian system over other methods, is more questionable, unless the whole school consists of scholars thus advanced; in that case, the system may be extended to teaching the higher branches of mathematics and the languages, and, indeed, almost any branch of knowledge: I have known 200 youths instructed in the higher branches of education to advantage on the Lancasterian plan.

As to the organization of a school.—The proper method of establishing and conducting a school, such as you propose, is to select a young or middle aged man, suitably gifted as a teacher, and send him for two or three months to some Lancasterian school, the master of which has practically learned the genuine system either at the original Lancasterian school, in London, or of some person who obtained his knowledge of the system there. It is absolutely necessary to derive the knowledge from that source, for I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the system cannot be learned from books. I am not surprised that many of your citizens are prejudiced against what has been called the Lancasterian system, so many miserable attempts have been made, both in Europe and America, to practise this system, by persons who had no other knowledge of it than is to be obtained by reading the very faint outlines contained in the publications of Mr. Lancaster. But as well might you expect the perusal of a

Manual on Military Tactics, to qualify a person to organize and discipline a regiment. The attempts made by such instructors have almost uniformly ended in disappointment and disgrace: But I never yet heard of a Lancasterian school, where the master was properly qualified, and the committee or trustees of the school allowed him the full and free management, and supplied him with such articles as were requisite, that did not give great satisfaction to all parties concerned.

As you express a wish to make my answer to your queries public, I have no objection; excepting that being ardently engaged in organizing and conducting a school of upwards of 300 children, recently established in this city, I cannot at present devote the time and attention required, to answer your inquiries as fully and clearly as the subject demands.

Should you wish to send a suitable person here to be instructed in the system, I will engage to qualify him to teach 500 children; and if I find the person you select, after a proper trial, unsuitable, I will apprise you of it, as I am resolved not to teach the system imperfectly, or to attempt to teach one not possessed of talents suitable for the undertaking.

The cause of universal education ought not to suffer by the abortive attempts of incompetent teachers; an invention of such importance to mankind should not have its character tarnished by the ignorance of pretenders.

Although, sir, you are totally a stranger to me, yet as you appear to be friendly to a system which I think the best calculated of any yet discovered, to make elementary instruction pleasing and universal, your committee are heartily welcome to any advice I can give them on the subject. Wishing you success in your undertaking,

I am, respectfully, &c.

EDWARD BAKER.

Troy, Lancasterian School, Oct. 5th, 1816.

P. S. If your school room is not erected, it is advisable that it should be built under the direction of your teacher, or some person acquainted with conducting these schools. I take the liberty to mention, that within a few years Mr. Lancaster has invented a method, founded on the same principles, by which one mistress can teach any number of girls, from 30 to 300, to work with the needle, and fit their own work. Last spring Mrs. Baker learnt this system at Mr. Lancaster's Female School; and if you should wish to establish a sewing school, she could instruct the teacher you might select.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

There has been exhibited within these two or three days a *Lusus Naturae* really surprising—a female Negro Child, with a whiteness of skin which extends over part of its head, spreads over its breasts, and covers its legs and thighs down to the ankles. This child, which, according to its keeper, was born in Virginia, of black parents, and is about two years of age—At first sight may be considered an Albino; but, upon minute inspection, appears to be a phenomenon of nature, *in generis*, and as far as my reading extends, a non-descript. The negro Albinoes are of two kinds—such as are perfectly white at their birth, and such as become so by gradual destruction of the

black color of their skins, commencing from a white spot somewhere exhibiting itself, and thence extending all over the body.—Both kinds of Albinoes or white negroes, born of black parents, are not uncommon in Africa, as well as elsewhere.

Such as are born white are always of a delicate frame and constitution, with a skin devoid of that natural reddish tinge which characterises the child of white parents, and having a milky white, or morbid appearance, like the skin of a dead body. Their hearing is bad, their vision too is extremely weak, and unable to bear the light of the sun, but is highly serviceable in the deep shade or darkness of night.

This strange and unaccountable peculiarity of the constitution of the human race, is not confined to the natives of Africa alone—it is not uncommon in the islands of Ceylon and Java, and all the countries of those latitudes. Saussure and other physiologists have described it as occurring in Europe and America, (*the Encyclopædia, article Albino—14 vol. Med. Rep.*) The European Albino, besides the extreme delicacy of frame, constitution and vision, which distinguishes the African Albino, is described as possessing a fiery cast of the eye—a redness supposed to be owing to the great impulse of the blood into the relax vessels of that organ. (*Vide Encyclopædia, article Albino.*) The production of the Albino has always been considered as the effect of disease, and has been attributed by one to a vicious secretion in the skin, and to the deficiency of the pigmentum megrum the eye (*vide Blum. Phys.*) by another to an entire absence of the rete mucosum; by a third to the dead whiteness of that substance, and by Buffon to an exertion of nature to recover a white colour, which he supposes to be the natural and primitive colour of man, however it may now be modified by climate, manners and aliment.

The negro child exhibited in this place, is distinguished by none of those peculiarities which mark the Albino—Its form, its hearing, its eye, are as good as usual, with other children, except a bluish tinge which pervades the white of the eye, and which may, perhaps, be common to young negroes. The black part of the skin is as black as the common run of the negroe's skins—the white part of the child's skin is not to be distinguished from the most delicate white skin, exhibiting the natural florid appearance which distinguishes the white person from the Albino; and distinctly transmitting the blue colour of its little veins—its thighs, legs and arms are interspersed with small well defined black spots. The child remains as it was born, exhibiting an increase of the whiteness of the skin, as is the case with Albinoes. The hair on its head that covers the white skin, is like the driven snow, whilst the rest is like that of the natural negro.

DR. VALLI.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Pearl-street, November 7th, 1816.

Mr. Editor—The enclosed letter I offer you for insertion; interesting, at least, as it evinces the enthusiasm and folly of a celebrated European character. Should you publish it, I must add, that it is not meant to lead to any controversy on questions much discussed before.

You heard no doubt last year of this physician from Florence, Professor Eusebius Valli. He treat-

ed us with an admirable experimental lecture on animal electricity, in the college hall. His visit to this country proceeded from the most laudable motives, for inquiry and experiments on the contagious nature of the yellow fever. Regardless of previous dangers, which we warned him against, he has literally fulfilled his promise, to die in the cause, as you will see by the enclosed narrative.

His journal on the plague of Constantinople is interesting, but experimentally inconclusive.—We shall present a review of it in our next number of the Medical Repository. We have delayed so to do, least he might have accused us of having been inhospitable. With the same delicacy we shall withdraw nothing from the respect due to his memory, to his great talents and devotion to public good.

I remain with sentiments of respect, yours, dear sir,

FELIX PASCALIS.

Havana, Oct. 13th, 1816.

DR. FELIX PASCALIS, New-York.

Dear Sir,—I have now the sorrow to announce to you the death of Dr. Valli, on the 24th of September, of the prevailing epidemic at this season of the year amongst new-comers who visit tropical climates from high latitudes; and commonly called yellow fever.

Dr. Valli arrived at this port on the 7th of September, and as some peculiar circumstances seem to have attended the causes of his sickness and death, I shall give you a detail of them, as they undoubtedly will be interesting.

The day subsequent to Dr. Valli's landing, he did me the honor to make me a visit; and we had a long conversation on the subject of the yellow fever, particularly as it relates to its contagious nature. He inquired of me, whether I had found it contagious in this city, or in other words, whether I believed it communicable from one person to another, as is the case in measles, scarlatina, &c.? To which I replied in the negative; that in eight years practice in this city, I had not seen an instance where I thought the yellow fever had been received in that way. I, however, observed to him, that I had seen this fever on shipboard, where every person, without exception, had sickened of this malady, and sometimes all of the officers and seamen sickened nearly at the same time: but that I believed the causes of it to have originated partly from the cargo on board, and the concurrent circumstances of a vitiated state of the atmosphere. Two instances of this description I mentioned to him, as having occurred to me two months ago, on board two vessels: one an American, and the other an English vessel from the Brazils, with cargoes of tasajo, or jerked beef, where all hands sickened of this fever, the commanders excepted, in a few days after the hatches of the vessels were taken off; a part of the sick were removed to sick lodgings on shore, but that neither the nurses or the visitors were subsequently attacked with this fever in consequence; that I heard of some persons, however, who were in the habit of going on board these jerked beef vessels, and I verily believe sickened in consequence. I further observed to the doctor, that under certain circumstances of uncleanness, when a person is laboring under this disease, such as neglecting to remove the fecal and other discharges from the departments of the sick, as soon as discharged;

in neglecting to change the body and bed linen often; in consequence of keeping the patient in a confined, damp room; neglecting ventilation and fumigation, and in neglecting to keep the person of the sick cleanly, might cause this fever in persons uninured to a tropical climate; and thus predisposed; more particularly, if they visited the apartments of the sick with an empty stomach.

I observed also, that I had seen people who had sickened of this disorder, and believed it to have been occasioned, entirely, by overfatigue in walking in the hot sun: and others from the impure state of the atmosphere at certain seasons of the year in and about this city. Moreover, that I had found many of those persons who were the most remarkable for their temperance in their diet, both in eating and drinking, to be equally, if not more susceptible of this fever, than those persons who drank their wine, brandy and water, and otherwise live as freely, but not intemperately, as in their native, high northern climates—and that there were many other causes of a minor consideration that predisposed strangers to sicken of this fever.

The doctor seemed to be of opinion, that the yellow fever had been as contagious in some parts of Europe, Africa & Asia, as some other maladies acknowledged by all the faculty to be really contagious; but he believed it to be otherwise in other parts. He observed, that he should make some experiments on himself in regard to this subject, before he left the city of Havana, to be satisfied on these points.

Accordingly, enthusiastic in his cause, he commences his experiments by visiting all the dirty, filthy parts of the city and its suburbs in the heat of a vertical sun, when the thermometer was ranging in the day from 81 to 85 degrees, Fahrenheit (never below 81 even at night); and about the time the doctor arrived, we had considerable falls of rain of several days successively, which afforded him abundant sources of speculation in various parts of the city, from the 10th to the 21st of September particularly; as the weather was fair every day but one, during this time, and remarkably hot, as was observed by every body.

In his perambulations about the city in this vertical sun, in one of which I walked with him, he could not possibly walk ten rods, without observing the excessive neglect of the police of the city, in their want of executing the police-laws in regard to cleanliness, which laws, we are informed, are very good, if properly executed.—The streets in the south end of the city, more particularly, are not paved, and are full of deep ruts and hollows, where the water remains stagnant until evaporated by solar rays; and into these ruts and hollows (which is frequently up to a horse's belly in passing through them), the *pots de chambre* and filth of the kitchen are deposited, as well as dead dogs and other domestic animals. I have seen large dead dogs remain in one of these puddles swelled up until he burst, and there consume, contaminating the surrounding atmosphere for many rods. But this putrid effluvia was perfectly indifferent to the surrounding inhabitants, they being the poorer and lower order of Spaniards, and consequently too indolent to remove the causes of it. After a few sunny days, a yellow-greenish scum arises on the surface of these putrid puddles, which are covered with fermented air bubbles; from which, exhalations inconceivably ob-

noxious arise, capable of inverting the stomach of a new-comer, merely by looking at it.

Various other local causes, as much or more in point, could be adduced to substantiate the local origin of the yellow-fever in this city.

Captain Wheeler, of the brig Sea-Island, of New-York, with whom Dr. Valli came passenger, informed me, that the doctor on his passage out, was remarkably temperate both in eating and drinking: that he lived principally on soups, vegetables, bread and wine and water, and brandy and water, scarcely ever tasting meats of any kind. He followed up the same course of living after he came on shore here, as his friend Don Jose Casimiro Gonzalez informed me. It was with this worthy gentleman Dr. Valli lived while in this city. Even if the doctor undertook to eat fresh fish, of which this market has an abundant supply, and some of them very delicious, he swallowed the juice only, and then spit out the fish. In consequence of this spare mode of living, the doctor was literally a walking skeleton.

The last experiment the doctor tried on himself will surprise you more than any thing else. Laying aside the other exciting causes he was daily practising on himself, with the view to render himself the more susceptible of taking the yellow fever, on the 21st of September, 14 days after his arrival in the harbour, and 12 days after landing in the city, (he being obliged to perform some port regulations customary for strangers who arrive here,) the doctor visited the St. John-a-Dieu, a hospital for the male poor of the city and Spanish and foreign seamen; and he was to have been accompanied with Dr. Valle,* the proto medicato, and Dr. Thomas Romei, two eminent physicians of this city: but from a multiplicity of business these two gentlemen did not meet Dr. Valli at the hospital as appointed—Dr. V. however went through the different apartments of the hospital, examining the various cases in it, but making more particular inquiries after yellow fever patients. Finding out that some foreign sailors were recently dead of this malady, and were then laying in the dead room, he requested permission to see them, which was complied with. When he returned to Don Gonzalez, (at whose house, as I before observed, the doctor lodged,) he related the following experiment he tried on himself. The shirt in which one of the dead men had recently died of yellow fever was taken off at the doctor's request, which shirt the doctor intended to have put on himself, in contact with his naked body, in the same state in which it was when taken from the dead man, and had been worn by him while he was sick of the fever. The intention was to have tried this experiment before Drs. Valle and Romei, and he waited their arrival for some time; but, being impatient to wait any longer, the doctor rolls up the shirt in the same state it was when taken from the dead man, and rubs it over various parts of his own naked person, such as his breast, face, hands, arms, thighs, &c; smells of it as though it had been a nosegay, and applies different parts of his naked person in contact with the body of the defunct by way of friction for several minutes; after which, he returned to his lodgings just before dinner.

At dinner, he was requested to set at table, and eat his soup as usual. Having been very much gratified with his experiment, as he expressed

himself, and being a little fatigued by making himself merry with some young gentlemen in the house, who were new comers, at their foolish fears of catching the yellow fever, having been running after them to rub his hands against theirs, &c.; he said he would drink a glass of wine, and then he should probably be able to ascertain whether his experiment affected him or not—He drank a glass of wine and soon after complained of being indisposed and went to bed. Towards evening he grew worse.—He had taken no medicine excepting wine, and rum and water, with a little tincture of bark in it.

At night or on the following morning, 22d of Sept. Dr. Cameron, a Spanish physician who attended the family, was called to visit the doctor—Some trifling medicines were exhibited, little being thought by Dr. C. of his indisposition—though Dr. V. observed himself, as I afterwards understood, as soon as he took sick, that he had the yellow fever and should not survive it. On the 23d in the morning Dr. Romei called to see him; as also Dr. Boutefour and myself.—He recognised us, but was evidently sinking under the weight of his disorder; being at that time comatose, with clammy sweats, cool extremities, and a depressed intermitting pulse. On the 24th, at ten in the afternoon, the doctor expired perfectly easy. It was said he vomited black matter before he died.

You now have, my dear sir, all the leading facts, that I have been made acquainted with, laid before you, in regard to this novel case. I cannot, however, refrain from making some observations, before I close this letter, as it relates to what may have been the causes of this fever in this very eccentric physician and traveller.

Some questions arise with me, whether or no Dr. Valli had not the seeds of this fever sufficiently sown in his system previously to this his last visit at the hospital, being predisposed, as a new comer, never having been within the tropics before. Could not the filthy places he visited as above related, under a hot vertical sun—his mode of diet and consequent debility, superadded to the debilitating effects of a tropical climate be the causes of his having the yellow fever? And is it not highly probable that he would have had it, had he not tried the experiment of the shirt? or was it all these causes combined—or the shirt and friction only?

I shall try to get Dr. Valli's manuscripts, if possible, to send to you and Dr. Mitchell—as soon as the result is known, it will be the subject of another communication. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter; only excuse its imperfections; for I have neither time to correct or copy.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM FROST.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Declaration of the Principles of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, Session 1815—16.

We, members composing the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, have united in the principles of which we here make a formal declaration.

1. We are inviolably attached to the monarchical government, and to the legitimate succession of the reigning house (1).

2. We adopt entirely the principles of the constitutional charter, the division of powers which it

* Valli, a Spanish gentleman; the other is Valle.

has established (2); we will maintain it in spirit, and will enter upon the consequences of the system, as the most reasonable substitute of old institutions, liberties, and franchises.

3. We do not look back to the past except to derive from it lessons for the future, and we wish to place between both a wall of brass (3). Thus, it is our understanding that all interests created by the revolution, which are completed, should be irrevocably secured (4). We will maintain the abolition of privileges and privileged orders as political bodies (5), the equality of right and of admission to all offices, liberty of worship (6), the alienation of estates operated in the course of the revolution, of whatever origin (7); but we no longer admit in time to come the application of the principles which created these interests, and we regard them as destructive of all government (8).

4. We think that the new institutions should be placed on the old and immovable basis of religion and morals. It is for this reason that we would give the clergy an honorable independence, the administration of property or of revenues, which may secure to them that independence (9); in fine, a civil existence: and at the same time to associate them with the dearest interests of the State, by making them participate in public education (10), and in the administration of establishments consecrated to the solace and welfare of humanity.

5. On the same principles, we wish to replace the laws under a greater moral influence, to efface that which is contrary to religion, that which is opposed to public morals (11); in fine, all that is not consonant to the spirit of monarchy. It is in this view that we claim a revision of the civil and criminal laws: we desire, at the same time, that the magistracy should be environed with the greatest consideration.

6. We believe that the police ought neither to be an odious inquisition nor an agent of despotism, but a guarantee for the throne, and a magistracy serving to enlighten the government as to public opinion, and that opinion as to its true interests. We believe that the press ought to be free, but that severe measures should restrain its abuses (12).

7. We wish France to recover the entire independence of its territory; and the first means which we conceive to attain this is the full and entire execution of the engagements contracted with the allied powers. We have the same wish to maintain honourable alliances, and we regard the prosperity of the nations which surround us as the first pledge of that of France.

8. Disabused for ever of all spirit of aggrandizement, we wish a national army, which, contracted in time of peace, may in time of war open its ranks to numerous soldiers; and we do not look upon as lost to France, the military, whom, drawn in by extraordinary circumstances, it became necessary to disband, but who by their talents and valour, contribute to the safety of the country, as they have contributed to its glory.

9. We think that the interests of the subject ought, in great part, to be confided to local administrations, whether municipal, departmental, or provincial; that the centralization of all transactions and decisions in the offices of the ministry is an abuse; that it ought to cease, by confiding more extended powers to superior agents dele-

gated by the ministers. It is on these principles that we claim a revision of the administrative laws (13).

10. We place in perspective the hope of diminishing the land-tax, of regularizing its repartition, of establishing the direct taxes in a way less uniform, but better adapted to the interests and habits of the different parts of the French territory; in fine, of establishing a good system of public credit.

11. We will not neglect any opportunity of embracing the interests of commerce (14) the arts, civilization, of developing all branches of industry and production, and of diffusing all the lights which improve them.—We wish that the different classes of arts and trades should form free associations to secure their interests, and maintain, among their members, a useful discipline, without these establishments being allowed to cramp the independence of industry.

12. We would define, in short, what we mean by *épuration*: it is the removal from public office of men who since the restoration, have placed themselves in hostility to the legitimacy of the throne, and the principles of morality. Here, however, we admit of restrictions: we claim, that offices of the first rank, such as those of *Ministers, Governors, Directors General, Counsellors of State*, should be occupied by those only who, since the restoration, and particularly during the three months of usurpation, have given proof and positive guarantees of their attachment to that king; the offices of the second rank, such as those of *Prefects, Commandants, First Magistrates, Chiefs of Administration, Receivers-General*, should be confided to those only who since the restoration, have not had to reproach themselves for any act against the royal authority; in fine, that those whose conduct is contrary to morals and probity should be removed from inferior offices.

13. While expressing these principles and wishes; the majority of the Chamber of Deputies does not lose sight of the boundaries within which the share they can take towards their accomplishment is defined. It desires, therefore, that the ministers of the King, *united* (16) in the same principles, should propose to him, according to times and circumstances, the means of applying them. In this case, they will find in the majority a frank, entire, disinterested concurrence; but at the same time a firm and steady opposition to every application of contrary principles.

Done at Paris, the 20th of January, 1816.

(1) Proclamation of the King, the 28th of June, 1815:—"My subjects have learned, by cruel experience, that the principle of the legitimacy of Sovereigns is one of the fundamental basis of social order, the only one upon which a wise and well ordered liberty can be established amidst a great people. This doctrine has just been proclaimed as that of all Europe; I had consecrated it beforehand by my charter, and I claimed to add to that charter all the guarantees which can secure the benefit of it."

(2) Reply of his Royal Highness Monsieur, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, to the Senate. (See the *Moniteur* of April 15, 1814)—"The King, by declaring that he will maintain the existing form of Government, has recognized that the monarchy should be ballasted by a representative government, divided into two cham-

bers."—Declaration of the King dated from St. Ouen, May 2, 1814—"The representative government shall be divided into two corps."—Constitutional Charter, Art. 15—"The legislative power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of departments."

(3) Reply of his Royal Highness Monsieur to Senate:—"No individual shall be disturbed for his opinions and votes." Declaration of the King, dated St. Ouen:—"No individual can be called to account for his opinions and votes." Constitutional Charter, Art. 11:—"All prosecutions for opinions and votes expressed up to the restoration are interdicted. The same oblivion is commanded to tribunals and to citizens." Opinion of de Villele on the Budget of 1816:—"Let us raise a wall of brass between the past and the future; but let us get out of the ruts of the revolution, never to enter them again."

(4) Reply of his Royal Highness Monsieur to the Senate:—"The public debt shall be guaranteed; pensions, ranks, military honours shall be preserved, as well as the old and new noblesse.—The Legion of Honour is maintained." Constitutional Charter, Art. 69:—"The military in active service, the officers and soldiers on half-pay, the widows of officers and soldiers with pensions, shall retain their ranks, honours and pensions." Art. 70:—"The public debt is guaranteed. Every kind of engagement entered into between the State and its creditors is inviolable." Art. 71:—"The old nobility resume their titles, the new retain theirs." Art. 72:—"The Legion of Honour is maintained."

(5) Constitutional Charter, Art. 71:—"The King makes Nobles at pleasure, but he grants them only honours and ranks, without any exemption from the charges and duties of society."

(6) Reply of Monsieur to the Senate, and Declaration of the King, dated St. Ouen:—"Liberty of worship shall be guaranteed." Constitutional Charter, Art. 5—"Every one professes his religion with equal liberty, and obtains for his worship the same protection."

(7) Reply of his Royal Highness Monsieur to the Senate, and Declaration of the King, dated St. Ouen:—"Estates shall be sacred and inviolable; the sale of national property shall be irrevocable." Constitutional Charter, Art 9—"All estates are inviolable, without any exception of such as are called national, the law not placing any distinction between them." Proclamation of Cambray—"If the purchasers of national domains have felt alarms, the charter should have sufficed to reassure them."

(8) Constitutional Charter, Art. 66:—"The penalty of confiscation of property is abolished, and can never be re-established."

(9) Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies of the 15th Jan. 1816, respecting donations which the clergy might receive; adopted by the Chamber of Peers the 5th March.

(10) Ordinance of the King, dated 29th February, 1816, relative to primary schools—*Moniteur*, March 6, 1816. Proposition of M. de St. Romain, relative to the melioration of public instruction, presented the 31st Jan. 1816—*Moniteur* of the 1st and 3d Feb.

(11) Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, dated 2d March, 1816, adopted by the Chamber of Peers the 19th, tending to request the King to

propose a law on the subject of divorce. Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the suppression of pensions of married Priests, adopted by the Chamber of Peers.

(12) Reply of his Royal Highness Monsieur to the Senate, and Declaration of St. Ouen:—"The liberty of the press shall be respected, saving the restrictions necessary to public order and tranquility." Constitutional Charter, Art. 8—"Frenchmen have the right of printing and publishing their opinions, while they conform to the laws which must repress the abuses of that liberty."

(13) Opinion of Count de Rouge on the Budget of 1816—*Bulletin* of the Chamber, 215.

(14) Proposal made by M. Nicholas Rolland, tending to restore to all the Chambers of Commerce their old powers—*Bulletin* of the Chamber of Deputies, No. 211.

(15) Opinion of Count de Rouge on the Budget of 1816.

(16) Proclamation of Cambray:—"The unity of the Ministry is the strongest guarantee of the Charter that I can offer; I mean that it exist, and that the frank and secure march of my council should guarantee all interests and calm all inqui- etudes."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

GEN. MORILLO'S HEAD QUARTERS,

Santa Fe, 22d July, 1816.

Names of the principal heads of the rebellion, in the Kingdom of New Granada, tried by the permanent Council of War, and executed on the days here mentioned.

5th June, 1816.—*Antonio Villavicencio*, was a captain of a frigate in the royal armada, and a royal commissioner for the pacification of these countries. He abused his trust, fomented parties and became a fanatic in support of independence. He was a member of the congress, of the executive power, of the council of war, general in chief of the army of reserve, and governor of the provinces of Tunja and Mariquita; ultimately made prisoner at Honda. He was degraded according to the royal ordinances, put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

19th June.—*Ignacio Vargas*—was a member of the electoral college of this province, legislator, senator, Lt. gov. of the province, voter, and afterwards of the tribunal of vigilance; as a judge he persecuted and punished with great cruelty all those who were faithful to the king. His property was confiscated, and he was put to the sword.

Jose de la Cruz Contreras—was captain under the rebel government, commandant of Nare and Angostura, where he fought the king's squadron that attacked him; and formed several companies to resist the troops of his majesty, treating the people with the greatest tyranny. He was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

Jose Maria Carbonell—was the first president of the tumultuary junta; put the viceroy Amar in irons, and sent him to prison; instigated the people to insult the viceroy, chief minister of the treasury; a bitter persecutor of the friends of the king; and one of the most perverse and cruel that has distinguished himself among the traitors. He was hung and his property confiscated.

Jose Raymon de Leyva—Lieutenant colonel and

secretary to his excellency the vice king of Amar; one of the promoters of the rebellion, and persecuted his chief in the principal commotions; made colonel by the rebels, commanded several expeditions against the armies of the king, and for his battles with them was promoted to be a brigadier general. He was degraded and put to the sword.

6th July.—*Crisanto Valenzuela*—was fiscal agent of a hall of justice established in this capital; secretary to the first congress, secretary to the senate, member of the electoral college, secretary of the deputation of the second congress, secretary of state and of foreign affairs, under the general government, counsellor, and author of an infinite number of seditious papers. He was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

Miguel Pombo—was a lawyer of the ancient royal audience; was in the first tumultuary junta, a deputy to the lieut. governor of the capital, author of many revolutionary writings, which contained heretical and seditious maxims of constitutions for the state, and was one of the most tenacious and constant supporters of independence, and of the enemies of the king. Was put to the sword and his property confiscated.

Francis Xavier Garcia Evia—was a lawyer of the royal audience, and administrator of the salt works of Zipaguira. During the rebellion he was governor of this province, member of the congress, resident judge; and, being governor of Cundinamarca, made a considerable donation to aid in the defence of Cartagena, besieged by the king's troops.—Was put to the sword and his property confiscated.

Jorge Tadeo Lozano—was an officer of the Spanish guards; was one of the first to dispossess the legitimate authority: commanded a force raised at that time; was a member of the electoral college, president of the executive power in this province, became a rebel brigadier, a deputy to the congress, author of various papers, among them one called the *spectacles*, by means of which he supported independence, and declared himself an absolute enemy of the king. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

Emigdio Benites—a lawyer of the ancient royal audience; first among the traitors, member of the junta in 1810, deputy to Congress, member of another junta called the general government, instituted to judge the military; one of the most exalted in the cause of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

José Gregorio Gutierrez—a lawyer, member of the tribunal of the chamber of government, of the chamber of appeals, of the court of high justice, president of said tribunals, of the tribunal of public safety or of vigilance, representative of various towns in the electoral colleges, president of the college of high justice, and a great supporter of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

20th July.—*Antonio Baraya*—was a captain for the king in the auxiliary regiment of Santa Fe. He caused much blood to be shed, and was one of those who contributed most to the revolution; was a general of division in the rebel government; was in many actions against the army of the king; formed plans of warfare, and obtained the principal offices of that government. Was degraded, his property confiscated, and he was put to the sword, because of no executioner to hang him.

Pedro La Lastra—was employed by the king; was one of the principal rioters of the kingdom, accountant of the tribunal of accounts; had in his custody his excellency the viceroy, went to North America to procure arms to support the cause of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

Then follow the names of fifty eight republicans, civil and military, who have filled the principal offices under the independent government, and are held prisoners, and are under trial, (all of whom will probably be condemned to death.)

Also, fifty ecclesiastics of all classes, who sowed discord by their example and preaching contrary to the Christian morals and the rights of their sovereign, some of them having held the highest employments under the independent government.

Also, many others under arrest in the provinces of Socoro and Tunja.

They are all to be judged by a tribunal called the council of purification, and will be tried and sentenced according to their merits.

COMMERCE OF NORFOLK.

An intelligent and observing friend has politely furnished us, (says the Norfolk Beacon) with the following memorandum of vessels entered at the Custom House of this port, from Nov. 6, 1816.—We consider this an important document, as it goes to show the respectable station which Norfolk holds among the commercial cities of the U. States. With this view we shall frequently, hereafter, notice in a particular manner, the entries from foreign and other ports, specifying the nature and value of their cargoes, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

Ships,	-	-	-	-	-	102
Brigs,	-	-	-	-	-	111
Schooners,	-	-	-	-	-	225
Sloops,	-	-	-	-	-	71
Cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						510
American,	-	-	-	-	-	417
British,	-	-	-	-	-	77
French,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Portuguese,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swedish,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Danish,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hamburg,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dutch,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Russian,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						510

N. B. This account is to be understood to mean different vessels; in many instances the same vessel has entered two, three and four times—and sometimes oftener.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

By an arrival at New-York, from Havre, France, Paris dates to the 3d of October, and London to the 23d of September have been received. Mr. Wilks, who came passenger in the Rubicon, is said to be the bearer of despatches from our minister in France to the Secretary of State.

The plague.—The plague is said to have broken out in two villages on the island of Cephalonia.

Coburg Theatre.—The corner stone of a new theatre, to be called the Coburg Theatre, was laid about the middle of September. It is situated in Lambeth Marsh.

Iron pavement.—A new sort of road way has been commenced on the Surrey side, at the foot of Blackfriars Bridge. It consists of cast iron squares, in the form of paving stones. A stratum of gravel is laid upon the iron work, which is intended to form a hard foundation. It is not known what effect the iron will produce when it comes in contact with the horses' shoes in frosty weather.

Congo expedition.—Despatches have been received in London from Captain Tuckey, of the Congo, dated the 11th April, from Porta Praya: all in high spirits; not a man on the sick list. Capt. Tuckey expected to reach the river Congo about the middle of May; and if so, interesting intelligence may be expected shortly.

Claims on Naples.—The English journalists indulge in speculations on the subject of the adjustment of our claims upon Naples. At one time they assign us the *Ionian Isles* as a compensation, at another our claim is to be paid in the precious metals. They first say our fleet is about to bombard the city, and then the arrangement has been easily effected; but anon the story of our claims having been settled, proves to be premature. Our last account is, that we are likely to be easily satisfied, being content to accept of the little desert island of *Lampedosa*, only 12 miles in circumference, and situated 50 miles from Tunis: they say it possesses a good harbour, and is therefore desirable for the Americans. The value of it cannot govern the Napolitans in its surrender, as they are under the protection of the allies, therefore dare not admit any new power into the Mediterranean without first obtaining leave. They further add, that "it is the place where the Napolitan government send their convicts—but the Americans are not nice as to neighbourhood. What a pity it is that we are not so refined and delicate as the English!"

Bullion.—The English papers say that bullion, to the amount of a million per week, continues to be imported into that country.

Decapitation.—In the late attack on Algiers, it is said that the Dey thought proper to decapitate some of his officers for the want of judgment, upon the principle, that a head without brains was of little use.

Württemberg dispute.—The dispute between the King of Württemberg and the Assembly of the States is said, by dates up to the 11th of September, to be growing every day more serious; and an entire dissolution of the latter was apprehended.

Absolution not be granted for fashionable sins.—A mandatum is said to have been lately addressed to confessors at Naples, containing a list of sins for which they are not to grant absolution, and which is to be reserved for the Archbishop. Among the number is the horrible sin of wearing tight breeches. Not only the wearer, but the taylor who makes them, and the merchant who sells them, are proscribed. The ladies, it seems, commit a sin which none but the Archbishop can pardon, who display their bosoms to advantage, wear their arms naked above the elbow, or wear tight petticoats, so as to offend modesty by exposing the natural shape of their limbs.

The harvest.—Most deplorable accounts continue to be received from the continent of the deficiency of the harvest. The people are said to be seriously alarmed with fear of a famine at

Munich—grain of all sorts remain steady in their prices.

The Holy Alliance.—The King of Saxony, it is said, has acceded to the Holy Alliance, concluded the 26th September, 1815, by an act passed the 14th of July last. The only powers who are not known to have acceded to the holy alliance (Turkey out of the question) are England, (who must be authorized by parliament) Portugal, Spain, and the Italian States.

Election in France.—The Minister of Police has addressed a circular to the Prefects respecting the new election, in which he recommends that no arbitrary exclusions be made, but that every man whom the law has not deprived of the privilege of voting, be called to exercise his political and civil right; to admonish the Electors and Magistrates to be at their posts, and do their duty; to use all diligence to strip the mask from intrigue and party spirit; to direct the voters in the right road; to prevent animadversion upon any of the acts emanating from the royal authority. They are directed to see that the Electors enjoy every freedom in the exercise of their rights. All riotous meetings near the college of election is expressly prohibited.

Chateaubrand's Works.—The public are already informed that the two first editions of the work of Viscount de Chateaubrand had been seized; it is now stated that each of the editions will be the subject of a law suit; the first for an infringement of the formalities prescribed by the law; the second for the nature of the work itself. Chateaubrand is as unfortunate under Louis as he was under Bonaparte—he wrote for and against both. The Aurora says there are many little Chateaubrands among us. No person, it is hoped, will suspect the editor of the Aurora of being one of them.

English vs. Saxony.—British manufactured goods put up to auction at the Frankfort fair have been sold to Jews at a very low price; those manufactured in Saxony and Switzerland were bought up at much higher prices.

New French Legislature.—We find, says the London Courier, that the candidates sent by the colleges of the Seine districts (including of course Paris), are for the most part men who have been of the party of the revolution, Bonapartists.

The Jews.—The subject of the Jews and their expected Messiah, seems to occupy some attention in Europe. It is now agreed that they amount to more than *thirteen millions*, spread over Europe. When they are collected together, they will make a strong and powerful kingdom. The English papers say that it would need another kind of miracle than the opening of the Red Sea to enable them to assemble at or near Jerusalem, and for that country to furnish them with lambs for the passover, &c. The rights of the Jews have caused some debates of a political nature, and it is now conjectured by some of the dreaming politicians at Frankfort, that the person who styles himself the "New Messiah," is a Frenchman in disguise.

Christian slavery.—The British ambassador at the court of Madrid, has informed the King that Lord Exmouth had obtained the restoration of 162 Spaniards from Algerine slavery.

A Paris paper says that the Dey of Algiers has in his service 4480 Europeans, including 74 officers.

British Navy.—The amount of the British naval force is said to be 618 vessels, of which there

are in commission 207—in ordinary and repairing for service 378—building 33.

Torture of the wheel.—The king of Sardinia has restored the punishment of breaking on the wheel, and the inhabitants of Turin had lately exhibited to them the spectacle of a miserable wretch expiating his crimes by the lengthened torments of that most cruel punishment.

By an arrival from Palermo at New-York, we learn the American squadron of eight sail, under commodore Chauncey, had left Naples for Messina. Mr. Pinkney had closed his negotiations at Naples, and proceeded on his mission to Russia. Nothing is known with certainty as to the result of his negotiation—many conjectures are afloat on the subject. It is reported that one of our officers on board the squadron had died; his name is not given; probably it is capt. Gordon, as he has been a long time sick. The crops of grain in Sicily are said to be very abundant and very fine. The last accounts from England represent the crops in England to be one third less than usual. It was expected that an order of council would issue on the 15th November, for opening the ports of that kingdom to the free admission of grain, flour and bread stuffs generally. Flour is said to be worth \$14 50 per barrel.

The subject of Exmouth's achievement at Algiers continues to occupy the public attention—small circumstances and anecdotes are retailed by the London editors. In Spain great rejoicings are held in honor of the new Queen.—This reminds us of children, who to amuse themselves, dress and decorate their dolls, and entertain themselves with parade and show—Large as well as small children will have their dolls and play-things.

In Russia the army is reducing to a peace establishment. The Princess Charlotte, who was sought in marriage by the Emperor of Austria, was previously betrothed to the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—she supposing it more *honorable* to marry an old fusty Emperor, than the son of a duke, has joined the Emperor in a request to the duke's son, to renounce his claim.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Virginia Legislature.—The legislature of Virginia commenced its session on the 11th inst. in conformity to the proclamation of the governor. The members, after being sworn in by the executive council, assembled in their respective places, and proceeded to organize themselves. Robert Stanard, Esq. of Spotsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House. William Munford, Esq. was elected Clerk, without opposition. The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the governor, with sundry documents referred to. The communication was received too late for this number; it will be given in our next. The Richmond Enquirer says, his excellency intends to retire from office.

United States Bank.—The directors have fixed the salaries of the president and cashier of the United States Bank at \$5,000 per annum. They have also determined to establish branches at the following places: Boston, Providence, R. I. Middletown, Con. New-York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and New-Orleans, Lexington, K. C. Chillicothe, O.; all to go into operation as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. Monday the 25th inst. is fixed upon to elect thirteen

directors and a cashier for each of these branches:

Court Martial.—The court martial that was convened in New-York for the trial of Major General Gaines, have heard the several charges and specifications alledged against him, and have honorably acquitted him on every point. The decision of the court has been approved by the President, and General Gaines, by a general order, has been directed to assume the command of the eastern section of the southern division of the army. In our next we shall publish the charges and specifications, and the decision of the court, with the general order.

Appointment.—Adam Cook, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, surveyor and inspector of the port of Fredericksburg, in place of A. M'Williams, deceased.

The President of the United States has granted his Exequator to Joaquin Jose Vasques, Jr. Esq. of New-York, as Consul General of the kingdom of Portugal.

Russian Minister.—Mr. Dashcoff, the Russian Minister to our government, has been recalled by his sovereign. No particular reason for the change in the Russian diplomacy has been publicly as-signed.

Our Minister at Madrid.—We hear that our Minister at Madrid has not succeeded in obtaining any one object of his mission, and that all his remonstrances relative to Mr. Meade, &c. have been unavailing.

In Kentucky the public mind appears to be considerably excited by the appointment of John Pope, Esq. to be Secretary of State. The pens of the editors and newspaper writers have literally *slaughtered* the acting Governor, without drawing one drop of blood—they protest against the establishment of *Pope-ry* in that State.

John Taylor, Senator from South Carolina, has resigned his seat. Mr. Mayrant, a representative from the same State, resigned his seat in the 14th Congress as soon as he ascertained he was not elected to the 15th. The papers from Massachusetts say that the federalists are loosing ground in that State. The hon. John Holmes, republican, has been elected in place of Cyrus King, federalist. Nathaniel Silsby, republican, has been elected in the place of the hon. Timothy Pickering, federalist, resigned. Marcus Morton, Esq. republican, is elected in place of Laban Wheaton. The hon. James Lloyd, Benjamin Adams, Solomon Strong, Elijah H. Mills, and Samuel C. Allen, all federalists, are undoubtedly elected, as the democratic papers admit it. From the other districts we have no certain returns.

The Legislature of the State of New-York adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet again on the 2d Tuesday in January next.

The Virginia Legislature has suspended, until the 15th of next month, the act which required the chartered banks of that State to resume the payment of *specie* on the 15th inst. United States Bank Stock is said to have risen in Philadelphia 25 per cent. on the amount paid in.

ERRATUM.

In part of the edition of our last number, an error occurred in the list of the directors of the United States Bank. The name of John Donnel was put in the first column in the list of the Federalists, and John Goodard in that of the democrats. They ought to change places.